

H. B. M.'s *Shah* sailed from San Francisco for Victoria, B. C. July 26.

**A WOOD PRESERVER.**—Mr. Degle, of this city, claims to have discovered a new wood preserver. From the description, we judge it to be eminently useful for agriculturalists, and shall notice it more fully next week.

**MACHINERY.**—With the coming expansion of sugar cultivation will result a demand for machinery and iron work, to such an extent that it may well be doubted if our Honolulu Iron Works Company, however efficient and industrious, will be able to supply it, and some of us will be compelled to go abroad for supplies in this particular. We take pleasure therefore in referring to the advertisement in another column of the old establishment.

Messrs. Rankin, Brayton & Co., San Francisco.  
 Our nearest neighbor and best customer, whose  
 citizens were influential in securing the boon of  
 the treaty for these islands, ought to share in its  
 beneficial results when possible.

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To the Editor of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser :  
 Sir: The Weekly Chronicle of San Francisco  
 publishes a letter from that journal's correspond-  
 ent at Honolulu, who signs himself "Gossip." The  
 name is very *appropos*, and the tone of the  
 letter evinces a disposition to sneer at our little  
 world of the Islands, for the entertainment of folks

beyond the pond. If "Gossip" will take a friend's advice, he will make up his mind not to write any more letters for the *San Francisco Chronicle*, like that to which I refer. We all try to be good friends, but "Gossip" is not. "Gossip" finds the islands not to his taste, the world is wide, and he can pack off whenever he likes. But to grumble and sneer at our little Hawaiian world in the *San Francisco papers*, and to tell the world that we are a bad country, is not good. If any such letters from "Gossip" continue to appear in the *Chronicle*, it is only fair to the country to publish his real name, which, of course is known here, and this would be the duty of the Honolulu press, if it were the good of our best interests. But, trust, it will not be necessary.

A FRIEND OF HAWAII NEL.

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## FOREIGN NEWS.

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Per Likelike, August 14.

Our latest telegraphic news from the seat of war in the East, is to August 4th. Since our last published accounts, very hard fighting has been going on between the belligerents. The military operations have been almost exclusively confined to the valley of the Danube and the Balkan passes; there are no accounts of any engagements of importance in Armenia. Despatches from Erzeroum, the

hospital of Turkish Armenia, dated August 3d, announce that the Russians have been reinforced on that battle ground.

The Russian army had again assumed the offensive, after having been reinforced by fourteen battalions of infantry, and three field batteries. Kara still stood the brunt of the Russian attack unscathed, but there had been continuous fighting on the advanced lines before the grim old fortress. The Russian losses were heavy, and the Turkish discomfited, and had been reinforced by five battalions of infantry, one battery, and a regiment of dragoons. The right wing of the Russians army in Armenia was advancing on Penek. There is not much word about the Grand Duke Michael in the latest telegrams, but he is from Constantinople, and has charge from the Russian coast of the Eastern Euxine.

contained in telegram from the Euxine seaport of Sookoom-Kaleh, dated August 23. This Russian seaport, it will be remembered, was taken from the English by the Turkish fleet in 1878. A month after the first outbreak of hostilities in Asia, and has since been held by the Turkish force which was then landed as a *corps d'occupation*. The despatch in question states that the Turkish frigates *Hamidieh* and *Hamidieh* were captured by the Russian *Tchamchiva* on July 30th, and, after an engagement in which the *Maumadieh* was considerably damaged, and several of her crew killed and wounded, the Turkish frigate succeeded in silencing the Russian gunboat. The vicinity of Tchamchiva, where there is a force of 6000 Turkish troops, is in a position, in consequence of the advance of the Russian army. But Hobart Pasha cleverly em-

arked the whole force on August 1st, under cover of the guns of the Turkish fleet. This exploit required the sacrifice of the last 2000 men of the 1st Cavalry Division. The Caucasus has now been evacuated by the Turkish troops, and as the people had revolted against the Russians on the first arrival of the Turks, it is to be apprehended that they will be given up to the butchery of the Cossacks without mercy. Further reinforcements of the Turkish Exline fleet, which consisted of twenty-five men of war, and transports. A Vienna dispatch of August 3d, forwarded to London a report from Constantinople to the effect that 25 battalions of Turkish regulars had been ordered from Batoum to the Troad, and that 20000 men of the Cossack Division opposite side of that sea in Bulgaria, for the purpose of re-inforcing the Turkish army on the

annals. If this report be correct, it would seem that the Turks did not apprehend any serious danger from Russian attacks in Armenia.

Glancing from the columns of the western shore of the Euxine, we are justified in stating that moments of events have taken place on the battle-ground in European Turkey, since our last published accounts, of great battle was fought at Plevna, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., and the result was, that the Russians were totally routed by the Turks. The account of this brilliant Turkish victory is related by special correspondent attached to the command of the Russian General Schaszkorsky, and cannot therefore be suspected of being prejudiced in favor of the Turkish cause. It is, however, a very interesting and instructive sketch in another column. From the statements it appears that the affair at Plevna may

All Europe is in amazement at the Turkish reverses. The New York Times special from London on Jan. 10 says that "the news of the reverses announced in last night's dispatches, is the latest; a series of reverses sustained by the invading army." European Turkey, resembling in many respects the disasters which the Russian campaign in Asia Minor terminated. "The dispatch adds that the Turkish troops though alive are greatly demoralized and have lost all confidence in the reverse of anguish is overwhelmed with grief at these disasters." "The battle-field of Pierna is situated to the south of the Danube, in Bulgaria, on the route from Nicopolis, a Turkish fortress on the south bank of the Danube, to Belgrade. It is about 60 miles distant from Grabsva on the southeast and Plova on the

thwest. Beyond Grabova lie the Shipka Pass of the Balkans on the high road to Adrianople, and, in our last published account, we stated that this was the route of the Russian advance upon Constantinople. Now it appears that the Russian Commander cut his way right through the Russian lines of advance, and beat the Russians manumously between the Balkans and the river Danube, cutting off their advance-guard which was pushed on for Adrianople and ultimately Constantinople from the people from the Caucasus and the Crimea. This has been the splendid result of the Russian Commander's strategy, and it now appears why the Russians allowed the Russians to cross the Danube so quietly. Furthermore, the Russians were experiencing the same difficulties as the British in the Crimea, and the Russian Commander was obliged to cut his way through the last-named of the principal in our reports.

marks at the outbreak of the war, and it is pitiable to read of the deplorable condition of Schakowsky's routed army on their retreat from Plevna to Adrianople. The London Standard of August 10, 1877, reports that the British army, after a long and arduous campaign, has won a decisive victory gained by Suleiman Pasha over four days hard fighting, south of the Balkans, between those mountains and Adrianople. Suleiman Pasha is watching the advance of the Russians to Adrianople, and the Russian army is considered doubtful. In the Dobruja, that part of the Turkish territory enclosed between the Black Sea and the Danube Delta and bend north of Bulgaria, the Russian army is making rapid progress.

proper, the Egyptian contingent was fighting bravely against the Zimerevians' troops; and a dispatch from the Egyptian army says that the Zimerevian operations in the Drobujda had been brought to a stand-still. Another despatch of August 23rd states that 7000 more Egyptian troops were sent to the St. Petersburg despatch of August 30, reports that the whole of the Russian Imperial Guard has been ordered to proceed to Bulgaria. The latest news from Servia of any importance is contained in a despatch of August 25th, the effect of which is that the Russian army has been ordered to a frontier guard. But, there is no appearance of rebellion of the Servian chief against his Suzerain Padshah at present. From Montenegro there are no reports of any more fighting.

and all other powers still keep aloof from the war. The success of the Turks in Armenia and more recently at Plevna, gave great satisfaction to the Turkish party in Great Britain, and strengthened the hope that it will not be necessary for that country to interfere in preventing the Czar from snuffing Constantinople, as the Turks seem able and willing to stop His Russian Majesty themselves. . Since the Plevna overthrow the East

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